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RADIONUCLIDE VAPOUR FOR RESPIRATORY EXAMINATION

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SPRUSON & FERGUSON

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AU 563623 13293/83 A61K 49/02, A61K 43/00
AU 15108/83 A61B 6/00, 5/08
AU 477293 59771/73 07.8, 87.2

(57) Claim

1. A device to aid in diagnosing airway dysfunction comprising a generally sealed chamber, a mounting located within said chamber for receiving a non-volatile radionuclide, heater means to heat said mounting and being capable of causing at least partial vaporisation of and radionuclide so that vapour therefrom is diffused within said chamber, a first duct extending from said chamber for delivering said vapour from within said chamber and valve means to open and close said first duct to selectively control the delivery of said vapour from said chamber.

11. A method of producing a diagnostic composition useful in the diagnosis of airway dysfunction comprising subjecting a non-volatile pharmaceutically acceptable radionuclide to elevated temperatures so that a quantity of the radionuclide is vaporised to produce an inhalable gas-like product.

FORM 1

48324/85
SPRUSON & FERGUSON

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PATENTS ACT 1952



APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

589528

We, I.J. & L.A. TETLEY MANUFACTURING PTY. LTD.

of Unit 4B/8 Resolution Drive, Caringbah, New South Wales 2229,
Australia, hereby apply for the grant of a standard patent for
an invention entitled:

METALLIC VAPOUR

which is described in the accompanying provisional specification.

Our address for service is:-

C/- Spruson & Ferguson
Patent Attorneys
Level 33 St Martins Tower
31 Market Street
Sydney New South Wales Australia

DATED this FOURTH day of OCTOBER 1984

I.J. & L.A. TETLEY MANUFACTURING PTY. LTD.

By:

M.J. Anderson

Registered Patent Attorney.

TO: THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
AUSTRALIA

SFP 1

AAC/35W

COMPLETE AND PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION No 48324/85.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1952

DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF AN
APPLICATION FOR PATENT

In support of the Application made by I.J. & L.A. TETLEY
MANUFACTURING PTY. LTD.

for a patent for an invention entitled:

METALLIC VAPOUR

I/We Mr. JAMES TETLEY.....
[full name of declarant(s)]

of Unit 43/1 Rescalation Drive Enmore NSW.....
[full address of declarant(s) - not post office box]

New South Wales, Australia,
.....
.....

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I am/~~We~~ are authorised by I.J. & L.A. TETLEY MANUFACTURING
PTY. LTD.

the applicant for the patent to make this declaration on
its behalf.

2. WILLIAM MARTIN BURCH

of 34 Jemalong Street, Duffy, Australian Capital Territory
2611, Australia

is the actual inventor of the invention and the facts upon
which the applicant is entitled to make the application
are as follows:

The applicant is the assignee of the inventor in respect
of the invention.

DECLARED at CARINGBAI this THIRD day of OCTOBER, 1984

J. J. Tetley.....
signature of declarant

TO: THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS
AUSTRALIA

SFP 3
AAC/35W

589578 Form 10

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

(ORIGINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE :

This document contains the amendments made under Section 49 and is correct for printing.

Int. Class

Application Number : PG7486
Lodged : 4 October 1984

LOGGED AT SUB-OFFICE

- 4 OCT 1985

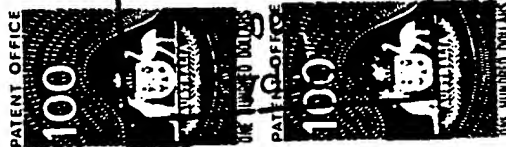
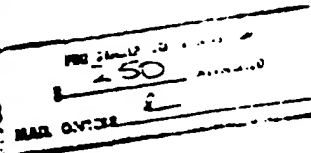
Sydney

Complete Specification Lodged :
Accepted :
Published :

Priority :

Related Art :

LOGGED AT SUB-OFFICE



48324/85

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Complete Specification for the invention entitled :

"METALLIC VAPOUR"

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to me/us

ABSTRACT

A diagnostic device, composition and method of diagnosing airway dysfunction in a patient, the apparatus and method require the subjecting of a pharmaceutical acceptable radionuclide, that is the composition, to an elevated temperature in an enclosed space to produce an inhalable gas-light product containing the vapour of the radionuclide in the space, delivery of the inhalable gas from the space is governed with the inhalable gas being
10 inhaled by a patient to enable a film to be located adjacent the airways enabling mapping of the deposition of the radionuclide in the airways of the patient's lungs.

The present invention relates to new diagnostic compositions, a method for the production of the compositions and apparatus useful in the production of the compositions.

Ventilation and perfusion imaging of the lungs with radionuclides provides the examination of choice for diagnosing airway dysfunction.

Among the radionuclides there exists very few true gases whose properties may be exploited particularly in the diagnosis of airway dysfunction. The use of radiolabelled krypton and xenon gases to obtain an airway image has a number of practical disadvantages in use as well as diagnostic limitations. Attempts have been made to stimulate gas-like behaviour in the radionuclide ^{99m}Tc technetium by creating aerosols from Bernoulli-effect nebulizers or an ultra-fine aerosol by burning a flammable solution of ^{99m}Tc technetium.

Australian Patent No 521,216 describes a composition comprising a solution containing an alkali metal pertechnetate, such as sodium pertechnetate, in an alcohol such as ethanol. The application describes the use of the composition as a diagnostic aid for lung disorders. The pertechnetate is introduced as an alcoholic aerosol via a propellant or via combustion to result in a suspension of pertechnetate in carbon dioxide, water vapour and air.

Later developments utilise a system to nebulise a technetium solution to obtain a dispersion of particles, having an average particle size of about 0.06 micron radius. Studies on the particles suggest that the compound produced comprises a technetium oxide (TcO_2) which is hydrated with two molecules of water. This is consistent with the particle

size distribution and other data.

The advantages of such a composition are that the particles can be easily taken into the lung by normal tidal breathing to achieve a good image so that the resultant image reflects a true small airways deposition pattern.

The present invention represents an improvement over the above two methodologies.

10 The present invention is based on the principle that if a small quantity of a non-volatile pharmaceutically acceptable radionuclide is deposited on a suitable heating means and its temperature is raised above the melting point of the radionuclide, a quantity of the material will be vaporised to produce an inhalable gas-like product.

The present inventor has found that when a suitable radionuclide is used, the vaporised product can be breathed in by a person and the vapour diffuses to the walls of the air sacs (alveoli) and the distribution may be mapped by a gamma camera in the normal manner.

20 In one form the present invention provides a diagnostic composition comprising a vapour of a non-volatile, pharmaceutically acceptable radionuclide or radioisotope and a pharmaceutically acceptable gaseous diluent. Preferably, the particle size of the radioisotope is about 0.001 microns.

Preferably, the gaseous diluent is an inert gas, such as argon or neon. Alternatively, or additionally, the gaseous diluent may comprise air.

Preferably the radionuclide is a compound of ^{99m}technetium. The term "radionuclide" refers to the
30 atomic species and therefore includes the element per se or

compounds of the radionuclide, such as technetium oxide and technetium carbide. Other suitable radionuclides are ^{125}I , $^{113\text{m}}\text{In}$, ^{131}I or ^{111}In .

5 In another form the present invention provides a method for producing a diagnostic composition suitable in the diagnosis of airway dysfunction comprising subjecting a non-volatile, pharmaceutically acceptable radionuclide ^{and carbon} to an elevated temperature so that a quantity of the radionuclide ^{and carbon are} vaporised to produce an inhalable gas-like product.

10 The invention further provides apparatus which is useful in the production of the diagnostic composition of the present invention. The apparatus comprises a device to aid in diagnosing airway dysfunction comprising a generally sealed chamber, a mounting located within said chamber for receiving a non-volatile radionuclide, heater means to heat said mounting and being capable of causing at least partial vaporisation of
15 and radionuclide so that vapour therefrom is diffused within said chamber, a first duct extending from said chamber for delivering said vapour from within said chamber and valve means to open and close said first duct to selectively control the delivery of said vapour from said chamber.

20 In a preferred form of the invention, $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ is heated in the presence of carbon under a reducing atmosphere, such as in the presence of an inert gas, to elevated temperatures, in the region of at least 1900°C , more preferably to about 2450°C to produce $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ carbide vapour.

25 Alternatively, $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ may be heated in the presence of oxygen to form $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ oxide although



this will require a higher temperature at which to vaporise, being in the order of 3000°C. Alternatively,

^{99m}technetium metal itself can be vaporised but again this requires very high temperatures of the order of 3000°C.

When using ^{99m}technetium, the method of the invention results in particle sizes of about 0.001 microns and these particles, rather than passing through alveoli membranes, adhere to the walls of the alveoli and thus present a relatively true image of respiratory function. Moreover, because the particles tend to adhere to the walls of the alveoli and thus stay in position, there is a longer period before imaging of the patient is essential whereas with the hydrated particles generated by earlier techniques, the particles appear to pass through the alveoli walls in a period of about 12 minutes which means that upon inhalation of these particles, an image had to be taken very promptly. It has been found that with the method of the present invention, the particles appeared to pass through the alveoli walls in a half time of about 25 minutes and that an image should be taken within this period.

In the method of the present invention, the vaporised radionuclide is inhaled by a patient and a gamma camera is used to map the deposition of the radionuclide in the patient's airways. This mapping of the airways produces a picture of the usable airway of the patient and thus can be used to detect airway dysfunction particularly obstructive or restrictive pulmonary diseases, such as emphysema, pulmonary fibrosis and ARDS.

The method of the present invention can be used in conjunction with typical perfusion techniques. For example,

30

there can
be blood
clots in
the lungs
(pulmonary)

radio-labelled human serum albumin is ingested by the patient and the labelled protein collects in the arteries around the lung. This perfusion technique can be used to diagnose pulmonary dysfunction. The combination of the ventilation map and the perfusion map allows an accurate picture of airway dysfunction and can be used in particular to diagnose pulmonary embolus.

10 The present invention, because of its versatility, allows the selection of a number of suitable radionuclides. These include indium-113m, ^{99m}Tc as well as Iodine-131. However, ^{99m}Tc is the preferred radionuclide species.

Both ^{113m}Indium and ^{99m}Tc are common radionuclides used for diagnostic purposes and are produced free of carrier, and therefore present no toxicity problems with the levels needed to be inhaled by humans. The radiation doses also would be less than that delivered by a normal chest X-ray and for ^{99m}Tc would be of the same order as that delivered by existing diagnostic techniques.

20 A preferred form of the apparatus of the present invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:-

Figure 1 is a schematic part section side elevation of a diagnostic device;

Figure 2 is a schematic part section end elevation of the device of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a schematic part section top plan view of the device of Figure 1 sectioned along the line 3-B;

30 Figure 4 is a schematic part section top elevation of

th device of Figure 1 sectioned along the line A-A;

Figure 5 is a graph showing the amount of ^{99m}technetium vapour inhaled and the rate at which it is inhaled into the airways of a patient;

Figure 6 is a graph showing the amount of ^{99m}technetium vapour inhaled into and deposited on the different areas of the lungs;

Figure 7 shows the distribution of counts of ^{99m}technetium in the region of the filament in the apparatus of the invention; and

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Figures 8A and 8B are gamma camera photographs of a patient's lungs after ventilation of the airways in accordance with the present invention and Figures 8C and 8D are gamma photographs of the same lungs after ventilation and perfusion as described hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings there is schematically depicted a diagnostic device 10 to aid in performing the previously discussed diagnostic method. The device 10 has a base 11 upon which there is mounted a first cover 12. Two further cover 13 and ^{13a} ~~13~~ are pivotally mounted on the cover 12 so as to co-operate therewith to selectively enclose the operative portions of the device 10. Mounted on the base 11 is a base plate 14 upon which there is mounted a cylindrical sleeve 15. The sleeve 15 is closed at its upper end by an end cap 16 so that in co-operation with the base plate 14, the sleeve 15 sealingly encompasses a chamber 17. Located on the base plate 14 is a seal 18 which abuts the lower extremity of the sleeve 15. The cylindrical sleeve 15, together with its end cap 16, may be selectively removed from

the base plate 14. If so required, catches may be provided

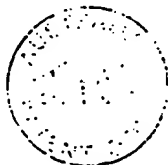


so as to clamp the sleeve 15 to the base plate 14.

Located within the chamber 17 is a carbon crucible 19 extending between two electrodes 20 and 21. The electrodes 20 and 21 are received within electrode mountings 22 and 23, with the electrode mountings 22 and 23 being electrically isolated and being adapted to pass a current through the carbon crucible 19 to heat the radionuclide mounted thereon. Extending from the chamber 17 is a first duct 24 located adjacent the upper end of the chamber 17. Electric wiring, including connector 63 extend from each mounting 22 and 23 to an electric power source. A second duct 25 also communicates with the chamber 17 adjacent the lower end thereof to allow air to replace the air taken from the chamber 17 by the patient. The duct 24 is selectively closed relative to the chamber 17 by means of a valve member 26 which is slidably mounted in the member 27 which provides the duct 24. The valve member 26 has a closed portion 62 which rotates the duct 24 from the chamber 17 when the valve member 26 is raised. The valve member 26 has an opening 28 which provides for continuity of the duct 24, so that when aligned therewith, vapour located within the chamber 17 may be delivered through the duct 24. The normal operating position of the valve member 26 is depicted in Figure 1, however it should be appreciated that the valve member 26 can be slidably moved to a position whereat the duct 24 is closed relative to the chamber 17. The valve member 26 is also provided with a cavity 29 which bleeds air into the duct 24, when the duct 24 is closed relative to the chamber 17 to enable the patient to continue to breathe without removing the mouthpiece or mask connected to the duct 24. The duct 25 is selectively closed by means of a valve member 30 slidably received in the member 31 which provides the duct 25. The valve member 30 is provided with an opening 32 which selectively provides for the continuity of the duct 25.

The valve members 26 and 30 are coupled by a link 33 so that the valve members 26 and 30 are actuated in unison.

Also communicating with the interior of the chamber 17



is a third duct 34 which is connected to a gas fitting 35 by means of a conduit not depicted. The duct 34 enables the selective delivery to the chamber 17 of an inert gas such as argon. The conduit 34 terminates within the chamber 17 with a plurality of nozzles^{34a}~~34~~. The end cap 16 is provided with a plurality of apertures 36 which communicate with a bleed passage 37 via a filter 38.

10 In operation of the abovedescribed device 10, the sleeve 15 is exposed by pivoting the two cover portions 13 and 14 apart. Thereafter the sleeve 15 is removed from the base plate 14 and the carbon crucible 19 placed between the electrodes 20 and 21. The sleeve 15 is then placed back on the base plate 14 so as to provide the generally sealingly closed chamber 17. The valve members 26 and 30 are placed so as to close their respective ducts 24 and 32. The inert gas is then delivered to the chamber 17 and the air bled therefrom via the bleed passage 37. A mouthpiece is connected to the member 27 in order to enable the patient to
20 breath through the passage 24 to inhale air via the cavity 29. This enables the patient to become used to the device 10 prior to actual use. Once the chamber 17 is filled with the inert gas, and the patient is generally ready, a current is delivered to the electrodes 20 and 21 to cause vaporisation of the radionuclide. The vapour then is diffused within the chamber 17. When the patient is ready, the valve members 26 and 30 are moved so that the patient's lungs are now connected to the chamber 17. As the patient continues breathing, the vapours enter the patient's lungs as described previously. This process continues until all the vapour and inert gas are removed from the chamber 17. As the inert gas



and vapour is removed from the chamber 17, air is allowed to be bled into the chamber 17 via the passage 25.

In order to inhibit depositing of the radionuclide on the internal surface of the sleeve 15, heating elements 39 are provided. An electric current is delivered to the heating elements 39 in order to preheat the chamber 17. To facilitate removal of the sleeve 15 from the base plate 14, the sleeve 15 is mounted on a support 40 which is vertically slidably received within a track 41. Extending from the support 40 is a cable 42 which passes over a sheath 43. One extremity of the cable 42 is attached to a counterweight 44 so that the sleeve 15 is easily held in a raised position relative to the base plate 14. The counterweight 44 is received within a tubular member 45 supported on a bearing member 46. The bearing member 46 is in turn supported on a spigot shaft 47 by means of bearings 48. Accordingly, in operation, the sleeve 15 is moved upward away from the base plate 14 in order to expose the crucible 19. Thereafter the sleeve ¹⁵ ~~15~~ can be pivoted by use of the bearings 48 to a position whereat the crucible 19 is fully exposed and may be easily removed and replaced. Movement of the sleeve 15 can only take place when the cover parts 13 and 14 are pivoted so as to fully expose the sleeve 15.

Connected to the link 33 in order to facilitate movement thereof is an actuating arm 49 slidably engaging a pin 50 fixed to the link 33. The pin 50 is slidably received within a slot 51 of the arm 49. The arm 49 is pivoted by means of a bolt 52. To cause pivoting movement of the arm 49 a cable 53 is provided which extends to an operator manipulable lever external of the cover 12.



To facilitate easy replacement of the crucible 19, the mounting 22 is supported on a rotatable arm 54 fixed to a shaft 55. The arm 54 is caused to pivot via rotation of the shaft 55 upon actuation of the lever 56. To clamp the shaft 55 in a required position, a further lever 57 is attached to a clamp member 58 which has a cam surface 59. The cam surface 59 co-operates with a further cam surface 60 fixed to the shaft 55. Upon rotation of the cam surface 59 via operation of the lever 57, the shaft 55 may be clamped to the base plate 14.

To ensure that the radionuclide reaches the temperature necessary for vaporisation, a sensor 61 is directed at the crucible 19. The sensor 61 is a photosensitive transistor which is connected to a control circuit which controls the delivery of current to the electrode 20 and 21.

Turning now to Figure 5, the rate at which the lungs fill is represented by the counts detected in the right lung and left lung of a patient after inhalation of ^{99m}Tc technetium carbide vapour produced in accordance with the present invention. The patient inhaled the vapour and then held his breath for a period of 20 seconds which allows deposition of the labelled species on the alveoli walls. In contrast, if the patient had exhaled immediately, there would have been a relatively sharp drop in CPM. Thus, the patient should inhale and hold for as long as possible to ensure adequate deposition of the labelled species onto the walls of the airways and thus facilitate an adequate deposition pattern.

Figure 6 maps the distribution of ^{99m}Tc technetium carbide over a period of time from inhalation in a patient

who is either standing or sitting upon inhalation and mapping. It can be seen from Figure 6 that there is a higher count of the radionuclide in the base of both lungs as compared to the apex. The radionuclide tends to fall to the lower part of the lung when the patient is standing. Preferably, the patient should be supine when inhaling and mapping in accordance with the present invention.

10 Figure 7 graphs the counts and thus the radionuclide vapour in the area of the filament (heating means) in the apparatus of the present invention. The count rate starts to increase as the filament heats to a temperature at which the radionuclide vaporises and comes off the filament. Although not shown in the Figure, counts would begin to fall after significant amounts of the species had been vaporised from the heating means and released from the chamber or inhaled by the patient.

Turning to Figures 8A and 8B, there is shown a gamma camera photograph of a patient's lungs upon inhalation of ^{99m}technetium carbide vapour produced in accordance with the present invention. Figure 8A is an anterior view of the 20 lungs and Figure 8B is a posterior view of the lungs. In Figure 8A, the left lung which is on the lefthand side of the photograph, can be seen to be slightly smaller due to the blocking effect of the heart on the mapping of the ^{99m}Te deposition. In the posterior view, Figure 8B, the lefthand lung appears on the righthand side of the photograph.

The deposition of ^{99m}Te in the airways gives a picture of the usable airway to the skilled diagnostician.

The ventilation pattern of the lungs shown in Figures 8A and 30 8B does not indicate obstruction of the airways although the

pattern of ventilation does not indicate the airways to be in good condition.

10 In Figures 8C and 8D, a perfusion pattern of the lungs is shown. The patient ingests a suitably radio-labelled human serum albumen which accumulates in the blood vessels surrounding the lungs. A gamma camera then maps the distribution of the radio labelled species in the same manner as a deposition pattern is mapped after ventilation of the diagnostic composition of the present invention. Figure 8C represents the anterior view of the lungs after perfusion and Figure 8D is a posterior view of the lungs after perfusion. It can be seen that the right lung has significantly less counts of the radio labelled species and thus multiple defects in perfusion to the right lung. This suggests a high probability of pulmonary embolism in the arteries of the right lung.

20 The combination of the ventilation technique in accordance with the present invention together with a perfusion technique provides the diagnostician with an accurate picture of the airways and aids the diagnostician in ascertaining airway dysfunction. In the absence of an accurate ventilation pattern, perfusion diagnoses can be misleading. Therefore, not only does the technique of the present invention aid in the detection of ventilation defects such as obstruction, growth or loss of function in certain areas of the lungs, but it also aids in more accurately diagnosing pulmonary dysfunction.

30 In typical clinical trials, such as the one resulting in Figures 8A and 8B, 5.0mCi of ^{99m}Tc-technetium in the form of technetium pertechnetate is placed in the carbon crucible

of the apparatus of the present invention and the crucible is heated to a temperature of about 2400°C. The resulting ^{99m}technetium carbide is inhaled by the patient from the apparatus and subsequently a gamma camera photograph is taken of the lungs both from the front and back. The resulting photograph provides a ventilation pattern of the patient's airways as described above.

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The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A device to aid in diagnosing airway dysfunction comprising a generally sealed chamber, a mounting located within said chamber for receiving a non-volatile radionuclide, heater means to heat said mounting and being capable of causing at least partial vaporisation of ~~and said~~ radionuclide so that vapour therefrom is diffused within said chamber, a first duct extending from said chamber for delivering said vapour from within said chamber and valve means to open and close said first duct to selectively control the delivery of said vapour from said chamber.
2. The device of Claim 1 wherein said chamber is provided by a base, a sleeve sealingly closed at one end by said base during use of said device, and an end cap sealingly closing the other end of said sleeve, and said device further includes a second duct extending from said chamber and valve means to selectively open and close said second duct, with said second duct adapted to bleed air into said chamber as said vapour is withdrawn through the first duct.
3. The device of Claim 2 wherein the valve means of said first duct is connected to the valve means of said second duct by link means, said link means opening and closing said first and second ducts in unison.
4. The device of Claim 3 further including air bleed means to deliver air into said first duct when the valve means associated therewith is closed.
5. The device of any one of Claims 1 to 4 further including a passage to deliver an inert gas to said chamber.
6. The device of Claim 5 further including a bleed passage to bleed air from within said chamber upon the delivery of an inert gas thereto.
7. The device of any one of Claims 1 to 6 further including a control means comprising a sensor means for controlling the temperature of said radionuclide.
8. The device of Claim 2 further including means for retaining said sleeve at a position remote from said base when said device is not in use to facilitate removal and replacement of a receptacle for said radionuclide.
9. The device of Claim 2 further including heater means to heat said sleeve to a temperature inhibiting deposition of said radionuclide on said sleeve.
10. A diagnostic device substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.
11. A method of producing a diagnostic composition useful in the diagnosis of airway dysfunction comprising subjecting a non-volatile



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pharmaceutically acceptable radionuclide ^{and carbon} to elevated temperatures so that a quantity of the radionuclide ^{and carbon are} is vaporised to produce an inhalable gas-like product.

12. The method of Claim 11 wherein said inhalable gas-like product comprises a mixture of a vapour of ^{99m}technetium or a compound thereof and an inert gas.

13. The method of Claim 11 or 12 wherein the particle size of said radionuclide in vapour form is about 0.001 microns.

14. A method of diagnosing airway dysfunction in a patient, said method comprising:

(a) subjecting a pharmaceutically acceptable radionuclide to an elevated temperature in an enclosed space to produce an inhalable gas-like product containing the vapour of said radionuclide in said space;

(b) controlling the release of said product from an outlet of said space into said patient's airways for deposition of said radionuclide therein; and

(c) locating a means adjacent said airways enabling mapping of the deposition of said radionuclide in said airways.

15. The method of Claim 11 or 14 wherein said radionuclide vapour product comprising ^{99m}technetium carbide.

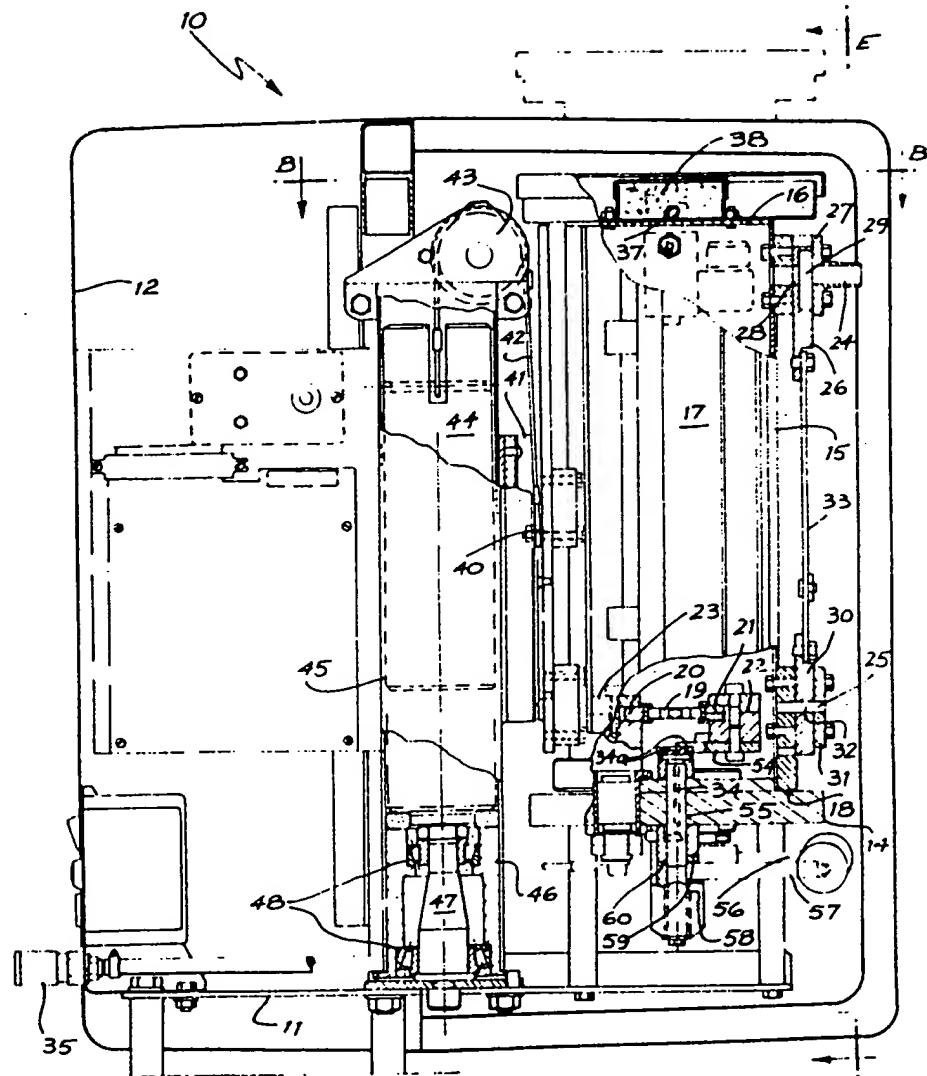
16. The method of Claim 14 or 15 wherein said inhalable gas-like product comprises said radionuclide vapour and a gaseous diluent.

17. The method of Claim 16 wherein said gaseous diluent is preheated prior to step (a).

DATED this FIRST day of MARCH 1988
I.J. & L.A. TETLEY MANUFACTURING PTY LTD

Patent Attorneys for the Applicant
SPRUSON & FERGUSON





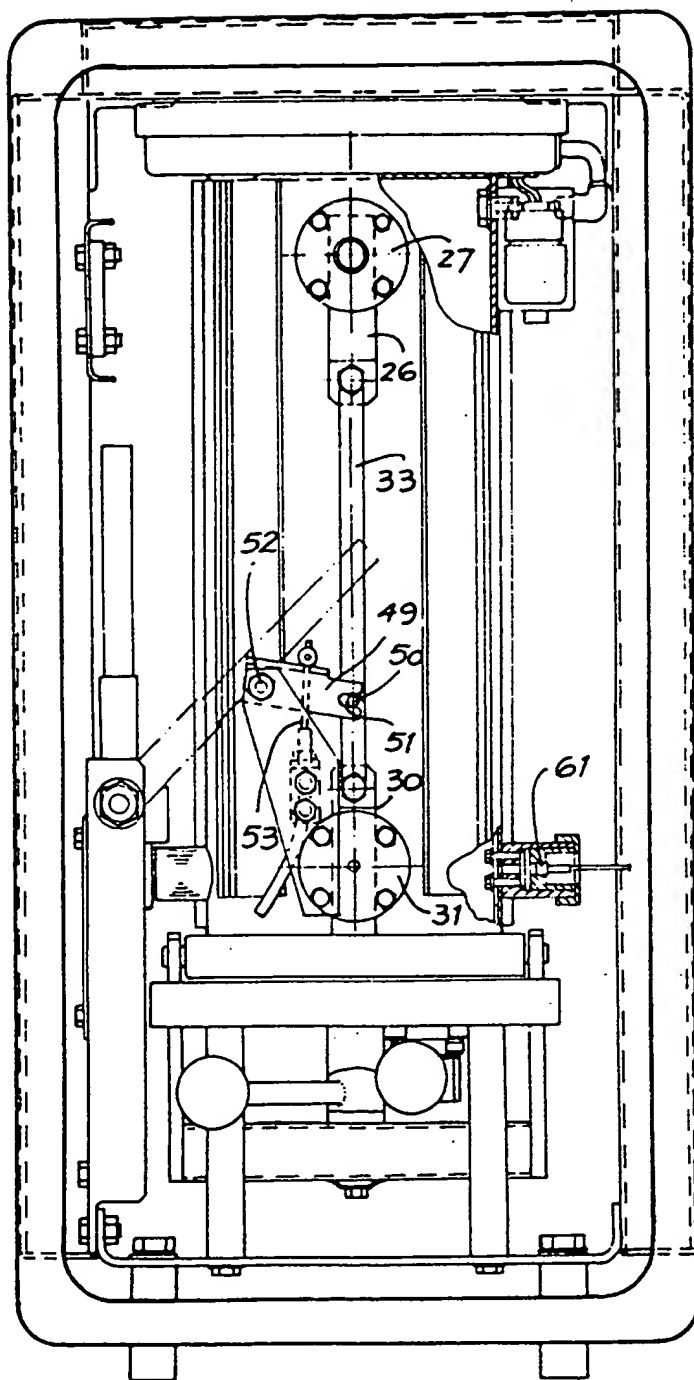


FIG. 2

4100

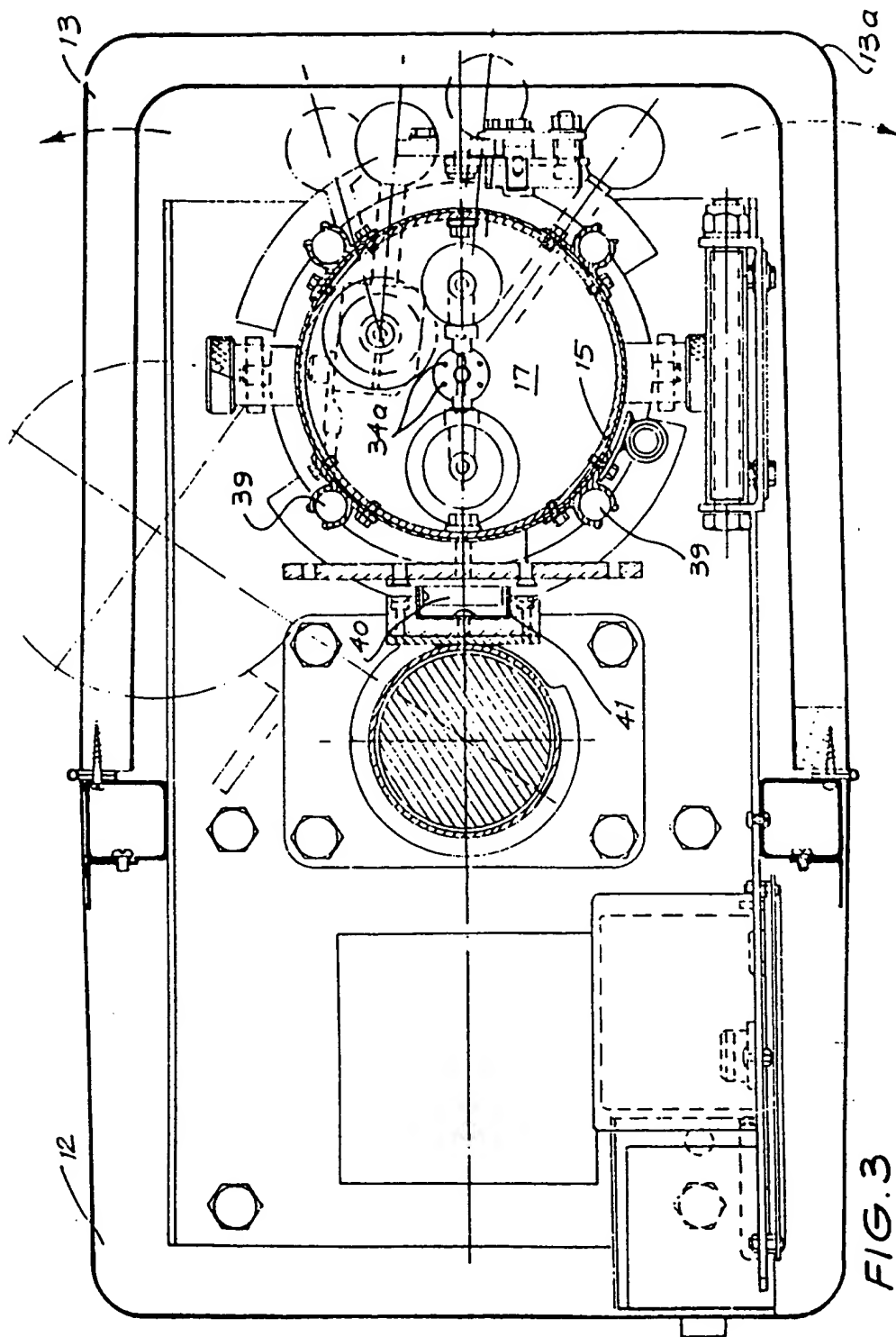


FIG. 3

4005 4005

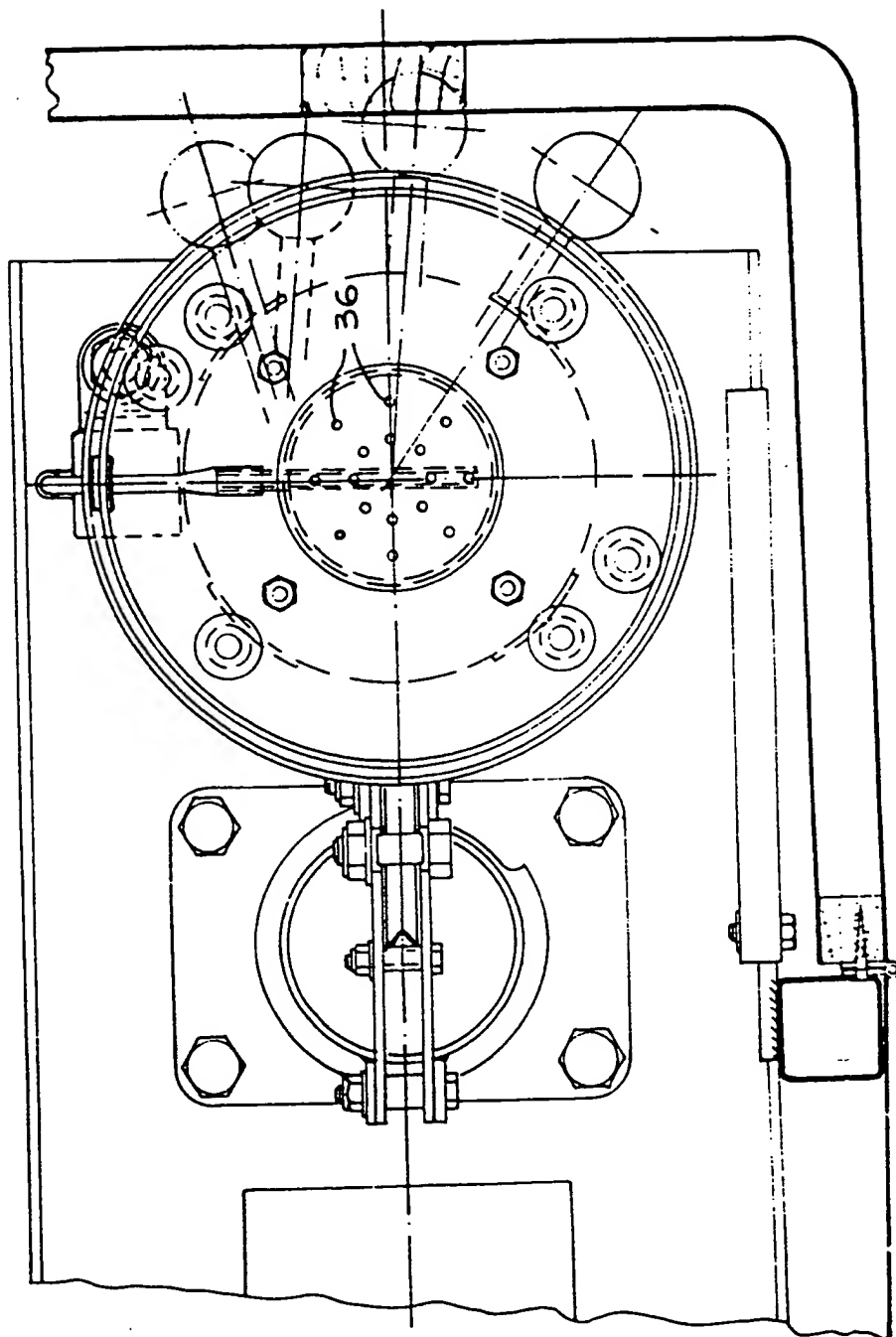


FIG. 4

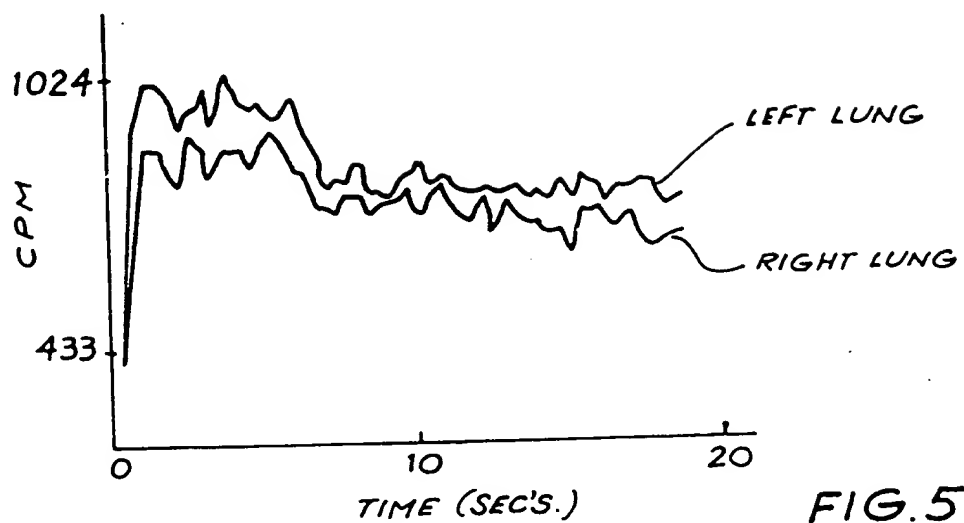


FIG.5

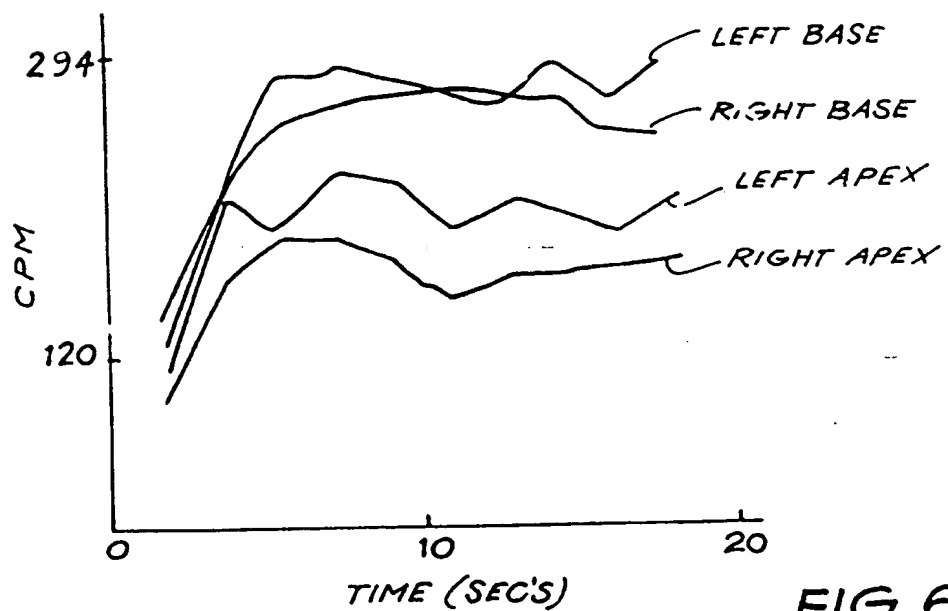


FIG.6

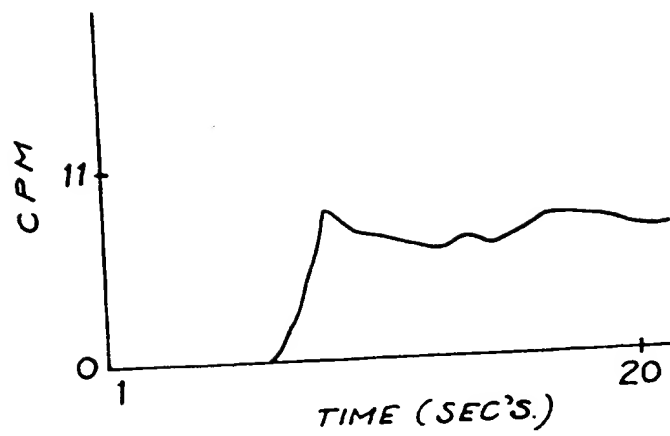


FIG. 7



FIG 8A

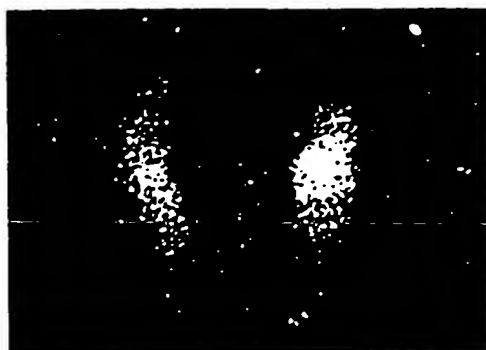


FIG 8B

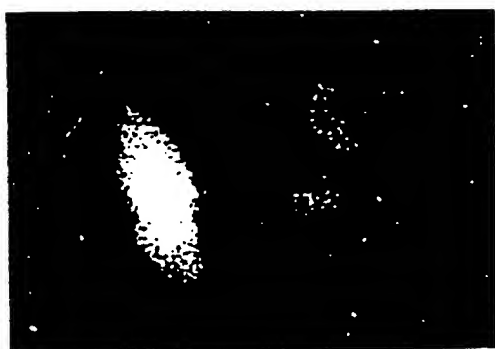


FIG 8C



FIG 8D